

Letter from Thomas S. Cooper.

The following is an extract of a letter from Thomas S. Cooper, (son of Thomas J. Cooper, Esq.) now in California, to George Shattuck, Esq., of this place, dated San Francisco, October 20th, 1849.

We found this place, (San Francisco,) generally speaking, nothing but tent houses made of canvas. We staid here a few days, and then sailed up the Sacramento river, bound for the gold mines, which are situated about 200 miles from San Francisco. We landed at Sacramento about the last of May, and left for the mines—arrived there June 2d, after a rough journey, over sandy plains, hills and valleys. Our company went to work in good earnest at digging in the earth for gold. We did not make an average of more than six or eight dollars a piece per day for a while, but we soon got up to it. Part of our company went back to San Francisco, to open business there, leaving three of us to mine. We stuck at it, and hit a lucky spot, and shelled out the gold fast. The last three weeks we spent in the mines, we made from \$32 to \$50 every day. The largest amount we three made in one day was three hundred dollars, being an average of one hundred, in beautiful gold, pure as if it had come from the mint in Philadelphia. The largest piece of gold I have seen weighed one hundred and sixteen ounces. I saw a friend that had seen a piece which weighed twenty-five pounds, being \$5,000—a very nice piece you will say. These are facts; but the general size of the gold when taken out, is from fifty cents to eight dollars, in the dry diggings; but on the river it is in smaller pieces, from six-and-a-quarter cents to one dollar. This is the prettiest gold that is found. The names of the rivers it is found in are Yuba, Sacramento, Feather, North Fork, South and middle Forks, besides numerous others on the Stockton route, with which I am not acquainted. I have seen the celebrated Sutter's Fort, so much wrote about in the accounts from California. It is fast decaying, but the city of Sacramento will be built around it in the course of a few months.

Mining is a hard life to lead. Miners have to undergo hardships that a great many young men cannot withstand. Many get sick, and then they see hard times—no friends or relatives to wait on the poor invalid, who perhaps is stretched out on the ground, as that is generally the only bed a miner has. A doctor charges sixteen dollars each visit, so that this money disappears rapidly. When I was at the mines, provisions were very high, Pork sold at \$150 per hundred pounds, molasses \$6 a gallon, potatoes \$1 per pound, one egg costs only \$1, a horse costs from \$150 to \$300.

A great many in the States, I have no doubt, read the accounts of the gold in California, and say, "Oh, if I was only there," but I have seen hundreds of young men in the mines who have said, "If only I was back home, California might go for me." The only thing pleasant about mining is picking up the gold. We have to do our own cooking, washing, after working in the water nearly all the time. This is the reason so many get sick. I will now leave off writing about the mines, and gold digging, by adding that digging is a dangerous business, and a great many will lose their lives, and many will be broke down in a constitution. Almost all that make one or two thousand dollars at the mines, leave them, and go into business in some of the towns, which they find as profitable as gold digging. My opinion is that there is enough of gold here to last for twenty years, for men to make good wages.

Our company is now all in San Francisco, in business, and doing well. This life has changed a great deal. Instead of the canvass houses that were put up at first, we have weatherboarded tenements. Lumber sells here from \$250 to \$350 per thousand feet—carpenters got from \$12 to \$16 per day—so a house costs money. Lots sell from \$3,000 to \$5,000 each. Gold dust is the principal currency here, \$16 counted an ounce. There is no paper money here. The money coined at the mint here is not very popular with the people.

The laws are strictly enforced—stealing in the mines is a hanging matter. They give a man a trial by Judge and jury, but do not show much chance.

A man is to be hung here in a few weeks for killing his companion and robbing his body of \$6,000 in gold dust. People are generally very honest, and there is little robbing, though there are plenty of chances to do it. Gambling is carried on Sundays and week days, and thousands of dollars are lost and won every day; but I have reason to hope this will be put down in a few years.

There are four churches erected here, one Baptist, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, (a tent), and one Methodist.

There are a great many ladies arriving here from the States, also from England, France, and almost all parts of the world. This will have a good tendency on society in general—will do a great deal towards the improvement of all classes of society, and do away gambling houses.

I have heard that there are some persons coming out here from Gettysburg, they will see hard times. For my part, I like California, and would advise young men to come; but they run great risks in coming, and will have to undergo many hardships before they arrive—and then they will just have made a start.

Miss Abiah M. formerly of Edgar town Mass, is at San Francisco, making \$100 a day by washing.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

Organization of the Senate.

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1849.

After the Journal was read, Mr. BERRIEN rose and said he held in his hand a resolution which he should offer for future consideration, with a view to enable the Senate to proceed in the discharge of its executive duties. The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate is organized and ready to receive from him any communication in relation to matters within the sphere of their separate capacity.

Mr. CLAY rose and said, in resuming the seat which I occupy in this body, it has been my desire to take the lead upon no subject, and of no party, but to perform in the best manner I can the duties incident to my position. I should have offered a proposition similar to that which the honorable Senator from Georgia has presented, but from this disqualification on my part to appear to propose or take the lead in any matter.

Sir, I approve of that resolution, and I have arisen for the purpose of expressing my concurrence in it. Indeed, unless some other Senator desire it, I do not see any necessity for its postponement. I think it might be adopted now, for by so doing we can gain one or two days.

With respect to precedents upon this subject, I am unadvised, though I have no doubt they could be found. When the same state of things existed a few years ago in the House, it is well known that the Senate proceeded in the discharge of its executive duties. But, Sir, in the absence of all precedents in a case so rare and so much to be regretted—such as that which exists in the other branch of Congress—the importance of the case will supply the absence of precedents.

The only difficulty that occurred to my mind related to the deference and respect due to the other House. But a moment's reflection satisfied me that it was impossible that any member of that House could take umbrage or exception at our proceeding to discharge our executive duties. So far from it, I should think that directly the reverse of that sentiment would prevail; that it would be a matter of congratulation to them that, while they labored under an inability to perform their official functions, which they as well as we regretted, the other branches of the government could go on in the performance of their duties. It does not, therefore, appear to me that imputation can be made to this body of wanting in respect and deference to the other branch of the national legislature, and I am at a loss to comprehend any objections to this course on the part of the Senate.

The Senate, as is well known, occupies two relations to the House of Representatives—both a legislative and a judicial one; and a third relation, having no connexion with it—a relation to the executive department of the government. Now, Sir, though we are not able to cooperate with the House, it certainly forms no reason why we should not perform our duties as a component part of the Executive of the country. I need not say, Sir, what is well known to every representative of the country, that there must be a large mass of executive business to be attended to. At the commencement of a new administration it must necessarily be so. If we can proceed, then, to the consideration of executive business, so far from the House taking exception to our course, it ought to be pleased that we shall be enabled to go on with the public business when they shall be ready, unobstructed by any of those matters which fall exclusively within the relations of this body to the Executive.

These are the views which, I confess, early presented themselves to me, and I do not think any one will doubt the propriety of the course which the Senator from Georgia has presented to us. And I repeat, that I do not perceive the slightest objection to the immediate adoption of the resolution notifying the President of the fact that we are ready to proceed to such business, as we can gain two or three days by this course.

The Vice President said this resolution, according to the rules of the Senate, must lie upon the table one day, unless it be considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. Douglass hoped that, as it required unanimous consent, there would be no objection on the part of any Senator.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. BERRIEN, MASON and FELCH were appointed.

The Committee returned and Mr. MASON reported that they had performed their duty, and had received from the President an answer that he would communicate with the Senate on Monday.

On Monday the President sent a Message to the Senate on Executive business. It covered a copy of a treaty, which was read, but no action taken.

On Tuesday the Senate proceeded to appoint Chairmen of the standing committees—which resulted as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Mr. KING of Arab
Finance—Mr. BERRIEN
Commerce—Mr. HAY
Manufactures—Mr. AUSTIN
Agriculture—Mr. STURGES
Military Affairs—Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi
Navy—Mr. HUNTON
Naval Affairs—Mr. VULFE
Public Lands—Mr. FELCH
Private Land Claims—Mr. TOLSON
Indian Affairs—Mr. ATCHISON
Claims—Mr. NORRIS
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. WALKER
Judiciary—Mr. HUNTON
Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. KANE
Rivers and Canals—Mr. DAVIS
Pensions—Mr. KING
District of Columbia—Mr. MASON

Territories—Mr. DOUGLAS
Public Buildings—Mr. HUNTER
Expenses of Senate—Mr. DODGE of Iowa
Patents—Mr. TURNEY
Retrenchment—Mr. BRADBURY
Library—Mr. PEACOCK

Enrolled Bills—Mr. JUDGE
Engrossed Bills—Mr. TOLSON
Printing—Mr. BORDLAND
Mr. PEACOCK, of Md., is the only wing chairman of a committee. Mr. BENTON has been read out of the party by the Democratic Senators, it appears, as they did not, in arranging the committees, put him at the head of any committee. If they offer to throw him overboard, they will be very likely to feel his claws.

The Parkman Murder at Boston.—The Coroner's Inquest in this case, after ten days' investigation, and taking testimony that occupies eighty pages of footscap, have returned their verdict. It is in substance, that the parts of the body found had been identified and proved to be the remains of the body and the limbs of Dr. George Parkman, aged about sixty years; and that he came to his death by violence on the 23d day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock in the afternoon of that day, (about which time he entered alive, and in good health, into the Massachusetts Medical College building,) and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of November last, when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. John W. Webster, in said college building, and in which building the residue of said remains were afterwards discovered; that he was killed in said college building by a blow or blows, wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon to the jurors unknown; and by means not yet known to said jurors; and that said blow or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him, and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. John W. Webster, by whom he was killed.

The evidence is to be kept secret until the meeting of the Grand Jury, who will further investigate the matter, and report during the month of January next.

Riot at Sandusky, Ohio.—The *Monk Mobbed*.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th inst. publishes the following dispatch:

SANDUSKY, Dec. 12th.
"Our peaceful city, this evening, was the scene of a disgraceful riot. The celebrated Monk of La Trappe had announced a lecture on Priestcraft, &c., for tonight. Just as he was entering the hall, he was surrounded and seized by a band of Irish and others, dragged into the street, and severely beaten with bludgeons. He was eventually rescued by the Mayor and others. One or two others were injured, being taken for the Monk. It is reported that some pistols were fired. No arrests."

Indian Murders.—For a week or two past a band of seventy-five or one hundred Indians have been in the vicinity of Koshkonong Lake, in this county, hunting around the borders, and fishing in the waters of that beautiful lake. On Thursday afternoon last a few of them visited the village of Fort Atkinson, and indulged freely in the use of "fire water." Two of them, the following morning, had a quarrel about one mile west of the village, which resulted in the immediate death of one, and mortal injury of the other. Knives and tomahawks were the weapons used. Each of the combatants was horribly mutilated.

The body of the dead Indian was wrapped in blankets, and taken down the lake in a skiff, to the temporary headquarters of the band, the greatest solemnity and decorum being observed. The survivor was allowed to remain in the road, weltering in his blood, and uncared for. He had two frightful wounds in his breast, another near the groin, and one hand nearly severed from the wrist. Our informant saw him about 9 o'clock on Friday morning and expressed the opinion that he could live but a few hours.

Is not the man who sold the whiskey to these poor ignorant "children of the forest" justly chargeable with their murder?—*Waterford (H's.) Chronicle*.

A horrible accident occurred at the Lackawanna Print works, near Philadelphia, on Friday week. The clothes of Mr. Jacob Harper, one of the hands, were caught in the machinery, and he was drawn around a revolving shaft, making about 50 revolutions in a minute, his head and feet striking the ceiling and the joists of the second story with great violence at every revolution. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, when the skull of the unfortunate sufferer was found to be shockingly fractured, the right side of his head crushed and indented, his right shoulder dislocated and the left arm broken in several places. He was, of course, dead.

Opium Eating.—In conversation a few days ago with an acquaintance of this city who does an extensive business, we were astonished to learn to what an immense extent the baneful and destructive practice of opium eating is indulged in this community; and were still more amazed when he informed us that the whole of consumers of the poisonous narcotic are females.—*Brooklyn Advertiser*.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina, imposing a fine of \$1000 and twelve months' imprisonment upon any postmaster who shall knowingly deliver to any person any written or printed paper or picture, drawing or engraving, calculated to disturb the peace of the people in relation to the slave population thereof.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP HERMANN AT NEW YORK.

The long looked for steamship Hermann, which put into Halifax for coals, from being so detained by storms, arrived at New York at a late hour on Saturday afternoon week. She sailed from Bremen on the 15th ult., and from Southampton on the 20th ult. Her advices, of course, have been anticipated by the arrival of the Europa at Boston.

The Hermann brings the contract mails from England, France and Germany, and the letter bag from the U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, which sailed from Coves 17th Nov. for Lisbon.

Among her passengers we notice the names of Hon. A. J. Donelson, late U. S. Minister to Germany, and family, and Ladislas, Ujhazy, ex-Civil Governor of the Hungarian fortress of Comorn. M. Ujhazy is a venerable and aged man, with long flowing beard and mustaches; he is accompanied by his two sons and his two daughters, and is the bearer of letters of introduction to Gen. Taylor, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, and the other public men in this country. The dress of this patriot is in the Magyar or semi-Oriental style, and several of the Hungarian officers, who have also come with him, are equipped in the beautiful and picturesque military costume of Hungary.

Another Hungarian of celebrity brought by the Hermann is Mademoiselle Apollonia Jagella, who is said to have served with great gallantry as Lieutenant in one of the Hungarian regiments of cavalry, during the late memorable struggle.

The Hermann's cargo is probably one of the most valuable ever brought to this country, the whole being valued at about \$800,000—netting about \$15,000 freight. From Bremen the freight comprises 190 tons measurement goods, in about 1,000 cases and bales—the produce of German manufactures.

Nearly 50,000 letters passed through the New York Post-office on Wednesday and Thursday. The steamer *Canada*, for Europe, took out 32,000; the *Ohio*, for California, 14,500; the *Crescent City*, 1,000; the *Cherokee*, for California, 200; and the *Great Western*, for Bermuda, 700—in all, 48,400. The *Ohio* carried out 15,000 newspapers, and the *Cherokee* 1,000. A New York paper calculating the revenue upon those letters and newspapers, dispatched to California, says that at 40 cents each for letters, and three cents for newspapers, the total postage would amount to \$6,760. If to this we add the postage on the letters to Europe, averaging 30 cents each, we have \$16,280 as the amount of two days' revenue to the New York Post-office, from letters dispatched by mail steamers alone.

A Servile Conspiracy of some sort was lately detected in Prince George county, Md. The public patrol broke in upon a party of about 30 negroes, free and slave, gathered in a tent. They resisted, overpowered the patrol, and all made their escape save one, who was arrested. On searching the tent a number of loaded guns and pistols were found. This is the same neighborhood from which so many slaves have lately escaped, and in consequence of these developments a considerable excitement has been raised.

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania State Canal has been doing a largely profitable business during the fiscal year ending the 30th ult. The amount of tolls collected was \$196,769.24, and the expenses were \$32,427.79, which, after the payment of the annual interest on the cost of the work, leaves a surplus fund of \$95,134.61. The Canal runs from Easton to Bristol, Pa., and is the outlet of the Lehigh canal.

Suicide of a Clergyman.—The Rev. James H. Perkins, Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, committed suicide last Friday week, by jumping from the ferry boat into the river, while crossing. It was the impression that he was laboring under temporary insanity. He was much esteemed, and leaves an interesting family.

A man named T. Lunderbach was killed in Washington co., Pa., last week in a pitched fight with Wm. Pollock. A blow of the fist struck him just under the ear, and broke his neck. Pollock immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

Hannah Crouse, the Ohio Giant Girl, is on a visit to Pitsburg. Since her last visit to that city, this young giantess has increased over 100 pounds in weight, and now, although she is only 15 years old, her weight is 430 pounds.

Mill Burnt.—The mill of Elias Fly, Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, Pa., was burned, with 15,000 bushels of wheat, on Monday week. Loss \$12,000—insurance \$2,000.

A watchmaker in I verp of his occupation in drilling a hole through a sixpence edge ways. The diameter of the hole in the coin is the four thousandth part of an inch in size, and was sufficient to admit of a fine hair.

Tobacco.—We saw that Mr. John N. K. has married Miss Susan Ann. So far out West. Susan is not the first cigar that has been smoked.

A Comagnum for the Season.—What kind of keys are most in demand about Christmas? Why, turkeys, of course. Few persons care to wake up in the night and see a large spider crawling over the places. Yet many will carry a turkey in the arms without feeling the least alarm.

REMARKABLE MUTINY IN THE PACIFIC.

A report was recently originated by the Edgartown correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, stating that Capt. Hussey, of the ship *Planter*, of Nantucket, had deliberately and without any just cause, shot down his crew.

The following facts in relation to the affair, said to be from a reliable source, are given by the New Bedford Mercury.

In June last, while cruising in the vicinity of the King's Mill Group of Islands, the crew of the *Planter*, led on by a few desperate fellows, refused duty, alleging as a cause that the ship had cruised long enough, and should go into port. Capt. Hussey refused to comply with the demands of the crew, whereupon they armed themselves with knives, hand-spikes, boarding knives, &c., and threatened the lives of the captain and officers, unless their demands were immediately complied with. Capt. H. endeavored to reason with them, and upon going forward to do so, was met at the try works and forced back. After several ineffectual attempts to induce the crew to return to their duty, and finding that they had determined to force the captain to return to port or take possession of the ship, Capt. H. ordered the ship's muskets to be brought upon deck, and loaded with ball cartridges. He then addressed his crew, stating his determination to maintain his authority at the cost of life, and gave them half an hour to consider the matter and make up their minds whether they would return to duty.

At the expiration of the time he again addressed them, and finding they still persisted in their mutinous intentions, he very coolly and resolutely informed them that he had determined upon the course for him to pursue—that he was a good shot, and that the first man who, on being commanded by him, should refuse to obey, he would be shot dead upon the spot. He then took up a tried musket, and calling one of the ringleaders by name, ordered him to come aft; the only answer to which was a defiance. Capt. H. then levelled his gun and fired. The ball entered the temple of the mutineer, and passed out the opposite side of the head, and he fell dead upon deck. The same course was then pursued with another of the ringleaders, who, with the remainder of the crew, preferred returning to their duty to being shot at—and the ship continued on her cruise.

A Female Miner.—The only white woman I have seen in the mines is the wife of a Frenchman, who came here from Calcutta. She dresses in trousers, and wears a thin hat and red shirt, as most of the miners do, and her hair being cut short, is not suspected of being a woman, probably by one tenth of the persons who see her. The first time I saw her, I was digging in a hole in the Mokelmay, a few feet from where she and her husband were working in a rocker. I noticed her feminine look and thoughtful expression of countenance and mentioned it to a young man who was working near me. He informed me that what I supposed to be a remarkable handsome young man was a woman; that she was the wife of the man at work with her, that her husband was once a wealthy merchant in Calcutta, and that the wife had been accustomed to ease and luxury.

Failing in business and becoming poor, the husband determined to dig a fortune out of the earth in California, and the wife true to her companion, only consented, when he promised she should accompany him. I have seen her at work with the pick and the spade early and late—there is ever a thoughtful expression on her countenance, but she never seems discouraged; yet the unfortunate pair have had the worst of luck, not having dug gold enough to pay their living. This is one of the most romantic incidents that a life in the gold diggings of California from time to time develops.—*Boston Times*.

A Brutal Ruffian.—A fellow named Weleh was tried at Sandy Hill, N. Y., last week for manslaughter in the fourth degree, for killing his wife, and convicted. It appeared that the prisoner, with his wife and child (a babe 11 months old) were coming home in a one horse wagon—that the prisoner was drunk and ran his horse violently down several hills, and upon his wife trying to stop him commenced whipping the horse—that he drove furiously about a mile and a half, when the box was thrown off, and the wife and child precipitated to the ground, breaking the wife's leg so badly that the bone protruded several inches through the flesh. This produced lockjaw, and the premature birth of a child, from which she died. The brute manifested stoical indifference and was sent to the State Prison for two years, the extent of punishment allowed by law.

Singular Case of Trance.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that a Mrs. Smith, of that place, apparently died about five days ago, but the body is still warm, and exhibits no appearance of decay. We never hear of such a thing without thinking of the case of Mr. Tennant, of Monmouth county, in this State, many years ago. He lay in a state of trance for weeks, but afterwards revived, and lived several years. He published an interesting account of his sensations during the time.—*Trenton N. J. Gazette*.

Model Artists still flourish in New York. there being no law, it is said, to reach them. *Queer city where no laws can reach public indecencies.*

Delegati from Oregon in a Fr.—S. R. Thurston, who was elected Delegate from Oregon recently, over four years ago, is, according to the *Pacific Post*, as it is printed in the columns of the *Idaho*, a very able, energetic, and popular man.

Congress.

In another column it will be seen that the Senate has organized, and determined to proceed in the transaction of such business as they can do, independent of the House of Representatives. On Tuesday the chairmen of the different committees were chosen, as will be seen there. On Wednesday the committees were filled out. The following are the persons composing the three principal committees:

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. King, Benton, Webster, Foster, and Mangum.
Finance.—Messrs. Dickinson, Hunter, Phelps, Douglass and Pearce.
Commerce.—Messrs. Hamlin, Soule, Davis, (of Mass.), Dodge, (of Wis.) and Bell.

The party had thought of reading Mr. Benton out; but they finally placed him on the Committee of Foreign Relations. Messrs. Clay, Cass, and Calhoun, (the three C's.) were left out of all the Committees, at their request. Of our Senators, Mr. Sturgeon is chairman of the Agricultural Committee; and Mr. Cooper is on the Committee of Territories.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our report last week, of the balloting for Speaker, was brought up to Saturday the 15th. On that day, three ballots were had without a choice; on Monday, three more; on Tuesday, four; on Wednesday, three; on Thursday, but one.

A great many propositions were made daily; but were all voted down as fast as offered.

Mr. Winthrop was generally in the lead for the three or four last days; but on the ballot of Thursday he fell off. The vote was Winthrop 13, Stanley 75, McClelland 50, Boyd 28, Scatterling 52.

Prospect of an Organization.

Both parties had a caucus on Wednesday night, and a committee of six was appointed by each, to endeavor to agree on a compromise. They were in session on Thursday, and were to meet again that night. We had not heard the result when our paper went to press, (Saturday,) but it is hoped they may adopt a plan of organization.

Mr. Nes.

The Lancaster Tribune says that "the thanks of the whole Whig party are due to this gentleman for his laudable energy and self-denial in proceeding to Washington at the opening of the session, regardless of the inclemency of the weather and his severe indisposition, for the purpose of assisting in effecting an organization of the House. There too he has remained ever since, punctually at his post, notwithstanding his continued illness. Such Whigs are worth having."

What it Costs!

The expenses at Washington, for pay of the members of the House and Senate, officers, clerks, fuel, &c., are about \$3,000 per day. Any one now may calculate the amount of money expended by our Legislators there, without having transacted any business for the country. This is the 21st day—which makes an amount of upwards of \$60,000! So goes the money!

Mr. Julian, member of Congress from Indiana, who had been detained at home by indisposition, reached Washington on Wednesday, and took his seat. The House is now full, with the exception of a vacancy in Georgia, and one in Massachusetts.

The Rev. Father Mathew visited both Houses of Congress on Wednesday, and was received with marked attention. He dined with the President on Thursday. He is going to the South to spend the winter for his health.

No Prayers.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnston, of Tenn. offered a resolution, the purport of which was, that the ministers of the different denominations now in the city be invited to take seats on the floor of the House while it continues in its present unorganized state, and offer up sincere prayers to the Giver of all Good for the speedy and satisfactory organization of the House, and despatch of the public business. The resolution gave rise to some discussion, and was finally laid on the table.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post comments upon the scene which the House presented when the bargain of Mr. Wm. J. Brown was first discovered, and details the following incident:

"One of the most painful incidents in this whole scene I have not yet mentioned. It was taken for granted on all hands, before the House met, that Brown would be elected on the first or second ballot. He had prepared his installation speech, and his poor wife had gone with him to the House to share his triumph. She was in the gallery of the House when his prospects were so ignominiously blasted. Had that fact been generally known to the members, it is probable that she would have been spared much of the agony which the scene before her must have occasioned. A more terrible revelation of feeling than awaited her it would not be easy for human heart to survive, and it is to be hoped that love which is ever the same, through gloom and through glory, through sin and through shame—may have sustained her and tempered an affliction for which all ordinary consolations would have been vain and impotent."

Bold Robbery.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Gaskill, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Burlington, N. J. while on his way from that place to New York, in the steamboat John Stevens, was robbed of a portmanteau, in which was about \$50,000, which he was taking to exchange with banks in New York. It was in the office of the Captain of the boat, and was dexterously slipped out, and a perfect imitation of it made with a silver box, covered with leather, and filled with sheets of cotton or brown wrapping paper, was substituted in its place. The discovery was not made until the steamer was near the city. It was supposed the robbers left the boat at facony. No clue has yet been had to the rogues.

Friends' Meetings.

A writer in the Bucks County Intelligencer, giving an historical sketch of the establishment of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, furnishes the following respecting the organization of their meetings in York and Adams Counties:—

"In 1715, Friends at Newberry and Warrington, on the West of the Susquehanna, had liberty to hold meetings; and in 1717, they formed the Warrington Monthly Meeting.
"In 1719, Friends at Mifflin had liberty to hold meetings for worship. They belonged to Warrington Monthly Meeting.
"In 1750, Friends in Hanover were allowed to hold meetings for worship. They belonged to Warrington Monthly Meeting."

"We are not Abolitionists, says the Lancaster Tribune, and have no sympathies with them, but we are heartily sick of hearing threats of dissolution thrown out by the South, whenever the North vindicates her principles or asserts her rights. The North has no deeper stake in the perpetuity of the Union than the South, yet it would be madness in either to withdraw from the bond of fellowship which was cemented by the blood of a common ancestry, and which has raised us from a weak and struggling colony to a giant nation. The North, with twice the numerical strength of the South, has seen men 'institutions' trampled upon—'dearest interests' sacrificed—and yet no cry of disunion escaped her lips. She has bided her time. She has trusted in the righteousness of her cause, and looked to the magnanimity of her foes and the peaceful remedy of the ballot boxes for a redress of grievances. Let the South do the same. There is no disposition amongst the great mass of the people of the North to interfere with her 'peculiar domestic institutions,' where the Constitution has recognized them. Let her rest content with this. While all the nations of the earth are struggling for freedom, it is madness to attempt to extend the area of slavery here."

Case of Dr. Webster.

In the Boston papers we find a number of articles upon the subject of the late verdict of the Coroner's Jury, in the investigation of the death of Dr. Parkman. The public seem disposed to think the verdict conclusive, but it must be remembered that the testimony before the Coroner's Inquest, like that before a Grand Jury, is altogether EX PARTE. Rebutting evidence is rarely presented, and the duty of the Coroner is only to decide from the evidence laid before them. Whatever may have been the nature of the evidence that led to so positive a criminalization of Professor Webster as the murderer, the people of Boston are profoundly ignorant of it, and express great surprise at the verdict. In the meantime, it is a part of charity to consider the unhappy man innocent until he is pronounced guilty, after a fair hearing in open Court. Since the rendition of the verdict, there has been no perceptible change in the demeanor of Dr. Webster. He continues cheerful, employing his time in reading and writing to his friends.

Tigre Island.

This Island, to which public attention is now directed, is situated on the Pacific coast of Honduras, in latitude 13. deg. North, longitude 87 deg. West. The gulf of Fonseca, in which the island is located, is a spacious bay, and, like that of San Francisco, which it resembles, is almost completely land-locked, forming a secure harbor, with good anchorage for vessels. It is the only eligible terminus on the Pacific coast for a canal by the way of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua.

The Garland Mills, at Levant village, near Bangor, (Me.) were destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. Two hundred thousand feet of lumber are stated to have been consumed. The loss is estimated at ten thousand dollars—uninsured.

Mr. Webster and the Hungarians.

Mr. Webster was at the Astor House, in New York, on Monday last, on his way to Washington, and the distinguished Hungarian exiles, who are now there, called upon him, in a body, in the evening, at his rooms. The venerable Ujhazy, late Governor of Comorn, with all his family suite, was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Webster, by Count Vass, another Hungarian exile—who in the course of four months, has learned to express himself in the English language with perfect propriety. Ujhazy addressed Mr. Webster with much feeling in the following words:

"Sir—Strangers and in a strange land, in the midst of our misfortunes we come to America, to seek an asylum here. Power cannot stretch its hands so far as to reach us in this Western world. Here we are safe, and we feel ourselves secure.
"In one of your late speeches you expressed a sympathy for us in the midst of our distress, which has penetrated our hearts. We thank you. We pray you to encourage the same feelings, to continue in the same sympathy, and so to mitigate our sorrows."

"We look to America for kindness and protection. We look to you, sir, for counsel and for consolation. And that power which sees all things, and governs all, will not fail in its reward to your generous mind."

This being translated to Mr. Webster, he took Mr. Ujhazy by the hand, and made the following eloquent and appropriate reply:

"I give you my hand with great pleasure. We are glad to see you and your friends. The effort which you have so gallantly made for Hungarian nationality and Hungarian liberty has won our hearts. We welcome you to these Western shores. We are honored that you have sought an asylum here from the political misfortunes which you have suffered at home. Our sympathies are with you and for you, and for those objects of your labors which you have left behind you. The whole American people take an interest in your efforts for liberty and independence. The blow of power which struck down your hopes left heavily also on our own hearts. In the midst of your misfortunes, you come far away to a land of strangers in search of safety. Here you find it. Here we assure it to you. No enemy's hand shall harm or touch you. Hungarians, you are welcome! You, who have come, and your friends who shall come, will all find here sympathy, protection and security. Again I say, sir, your gallantry, your love of liberty, and your misfortunes, have made you welcome to all Americans."

Ujhazy, when this speech was interpreted to him by Count Vass, was affected to tears, and desired the Count to say, that God would not forget such considerate and such generous sympathy.

Fifty Years ago, the 14th of December, 1799, Washington died. His life and his death, his virtues and his example should, at a moment like the present, when the public pulse beats with feverish excitement, be deeply impressed upon the heart and in the affectionate remembrance of every true man of the Republic. Let the glowing words of his Farewell Address root from our judgments every cause of disaffection towards the Union of these States, and make us of that 'one form, one faith, and one baptism,' which becomes the children of so favored a nation and the descendants of so glorious a founder.—N. Y. Express.

Foreign News.

The Hibernian arrived at St. John's, N. B., on Monday from England. Her news is that Cotton and Corn are both dull—that Prussia and Austria are threatening to have a fight about the affairs of Germany—that a new difficulty has sprung up between Russia and Turkey about the Hungarian refugees, which may yet lead to a collision, and that there have been some not fatal duels in France, in which a cousin of the President figured and came off unhurt. That's about all.

The State Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama, was consumed by fire on the 14th inst, and naught is left of that once beautiful building but the crumbling walls. The archives of the State, most of the furniture, and the different libraries were saved. The Legislature is now sitting in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gerard Mason, of Prince William county, Va. was killed on Wednesday last, by one of his servant women. He had come home in liquor, and becoming offended with something the woman had done, he threatened to kill her with an axe; she warded off the blow, and wrestling the axe from him, struck the blow that killed him. The poor negro made no effort to escape.

Counterfeit American quarter dollars are in circulation, well executed. They can easily be detected by the want of the ring of the true coin.

On Tuesday night last, the house of Mrs. Engle, on Sam's Creek, Carroll county, Md., was entered by three white men and a negro, and robbed of \$170 in specie, between \$3,000 and \$5,000 in notes, and two silver watches. The negro was caught in the cellar, made a full confession, and gave up all that was stolen. The white men have not yet been caught.

Providential Escape.

A hearth upon which Mrs. Wm. King, Sen. at Westminster, Md. (formerly of this county) was standing one day last week, suddenly sunk down, throwing a large cooking-stove upon her. Timely assistance preserved her life, though she was dreadfully burned.

The South Carolina Legislature on Wednesday last passed a resolution approving of the course of the Southern members of Congress who refused to vote for any man as Speaker "in the slightest degree tainted with unsoundness upon the Slavery question"; and declaring the Union dissolved, if the Wilmot proviso is adopted, or Slavery abolished in the District!

Baltimore Price Current.	
Flour,	4 75 to 4 75
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 03
Rye,	56 to 57
Corn,	48 to 50
Oats,	30 to 32
Beef Cattle,	4 00 to 6 75

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 18th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. John Rupp, to Miss Caroline R., daughter of Mr. Ephraim Martin—both of this place.

On the morning of the same day, by the same, Mr. Francis Coker, to Miss Isabella Rachel Oyley—both of Franklin township.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. John Lentz, to Miss Mary Magdalena Fritz—both of Franklin township.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John Heck, Mr. Sanford Shroder, of Fountain Dale, to Miss Amanda A., daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Waynesboro.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. H. Holland, Mr. Ephraim Haraway, to Mrs. Maria Beckwith—both of this borough.

On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. David Little, Jr., to Miss Rachel Rupp—both of this borough.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. Daniel H. Orner, to Miss Anna C. Orner—both of Newell township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. Abraham Lichty, to Miss Elizabeth Christy—both of this county.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. George Seaybach, to Miss Eliza Plank—both of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. Francis C. Pollock, of York, to Miss Susanna Bixler, of New Oxford, Adams co.

On the 11th, by the same, Mr. Oliver Britchen, of Hanover, to Miss Sarah Ann Clark, of East Berlin.

DIED.

In Pittsburg, on Wednesday last, Mr. Jacob Bonker, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 31th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children.

On the 5th inst., at his residence in Indiana, Co., Pa., suddenly, Mr. John Hill, formerly of this county, in the 57th year of his age.

FORGET YOU
The very Great Bargains
NOW OFFERED AT
KURTZ'S NEW STORE!

Will have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably low rates. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at Kurtz's Cheap Store, FRENCH MERCHANDISE, all shades; figured Delaines, at 12, 18, and 25 cts.; plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31, and 37 cts.; super black Alpaccas at 29, 35 and 37 1/2 cts.—at Kurtz's.
—Splendid Long Shawls, at prices varying from \$3 to \$7 50, figured and black Dress SILKS, very cheap, also Hosiery, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—to be had at Kurtz's.
—To be had with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. &c. We come as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains, go to the Cheap and New Store of KURTZ'S.

FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation in the County—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at this office.
Dec. 24.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser. All business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and despatch.
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. M'Sherry is also authorized to attend to my old unfinished business, and will be in constant communication with me relative to the same.
DANIEL M. SMYSER.
Dec. 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of Abraham Reiff, deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ABRAHAM REIFF, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, the former residing in Oxford township, the latter in Union township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
MOSES SENFT,
DANIEL GEISELMAN, } Exrs.
Dec. 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of Quintin Armstrong, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of QUINTIN ARMSTRONG, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Borough, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
D. MC CONAUGHY, Adm'r.
Dec. 24.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st day of January next, viz:

The first and final account of Samuel Gilliland and Thomas N. Dicks, Administrators of Margaret Gilliland, (widow,) deceased.
The first and final account of Samuel Gilliland and Thomas N. Dicks, Administrators of Wm. F. Gilliland, deceased.
WM. W. HAMERSLY, REGISTER.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Dec. 24, 1849.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situated on South Baltimore street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a Brick Dwelling-House, and Garden Lot, and a small Barn, and 1 Acre & 39 Perches of Land. The house is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a eastern, smoke-house, and milk-house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. is on the Lot. Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on MOSES MCLEAN, Esq. who will show the same, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.
If the Property is not sold before the 1st of January, it will then be for Rent from the 1st of April next.
JAMES C. WATSON.
Dec. 3.

FOR RENT,

THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, in West York street, Gettysburg, at present in the occupancy of DAVID HENRY. For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing in Hanover.
SAMUEL GUTELIUS.
Oct. 8.

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different Townships of Adams County, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before Tuesday the 1st day of January next—on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.
JACOB KING,
J. C. MORNINGSTAR, } Comm'rs.
JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr., }
Attest—J. AGCHINDALON, Clerk.
Dec. 5.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
Physician.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berchley, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" C. D. Horner, " C. P. Knauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baughner,
Prof. Stoever, " W. M. Reynolds.
Gettysburg, July 3.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Hartzell, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HARTZELL, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEO. J. HARTZELL, Adm'r.
Nov. 5.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
NEW ARRIVAL!
Plaid Long Shawls, at \$7 50
" " " " 5 50
Bay State " 5 00
and from that down. Also, a fine lot of Cashmeres. Ladies, call at KURTZ'S Corner before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 2.

New & Elegant Books

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

JUST OPENED AT

KELLER KURTZ'S

Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, in addition to his former stock, the largest variety and most elegant assortment of
Annals, Albums, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn-Books, Poets, & Choice Religious Books, in fine bindings, ever brought to this market—amongst which will be found:

Leaflets of Memory, an illuminated annual for 1850, printed by K. Coates, M. D., royal octavo, edited in the best manner, on snow white paper, illustrated with 12 mezzotint engravings and illustrations, and bound in the best style.

The Poet's Offering for 1850, edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale, best binding, 14 plates, not only an exceedingly beautiful, but a very valuable book.

Gen. of the Season, 1850, 16 plates, a most elegant book.

The Souvenir Gallery, an illustrated gift book. Women of the Scriptures, 18 superb engravings on steel. Scenes in the life of the Saviour. Scenes in the life of the Apostles.

Harvest Cleanings; The Snow Flake; Friendship's Offering; The Gift of Friendship; The Keepsake of Friendship; The Amaranth; The Golden Gift; The Ivy Wreath; The Garland; The Rose of Sharon; The Token; The Gem; The Young Lady's Offering; The Young Lady's Friend; Christmas Blossoms; Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver; Religious Keepsake; The Forget Me Not; The Rosemary; Flora's Gem; The Ladies' Scrap Book; Poems of Amelia; The Works of Lord Byron; Poetical Works of Mrs. Hemans, Landon, Milton, Young, Pope, Scott, &c. &c. The above list comprises but a small portion of our Gift Books.

In addition to our Stock of Books, we have just received a large assortment of
FANCY STATIONERY, comprising Writing Desks and Cases, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Pocket and Pen Knives, of the finest quality, Pearl, Ivory, and Bone Paper Knives, Portfolios, Patent Pen Makers, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, Porte Monies, with a full assortment of elegant Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Waters, choice Letter and Foolscap Paper, and many other articles in the Fancy and Staple Stationery line, &c. &c.

Store open on Christmas-day.

We will most cheerfully show our Books without cost, so that persons desirous of ascertaining the prices and character of our books, are cordially invited to call and examine.

KELLER KURTZ,
Bookseller and Stationer.

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.
Oct. 15.

THE TWO EXTREMES

PROVIDED FOR!

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

William W. Paxton

HAS commenced the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, with HATS & CAPS, and has now on hand a large and complete assortment of

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, of every description, suitable for men, women and children, which he will sell at low prices for good pay. Call and examine the stock of Goods.

It is not necessary to describe minutely, for Remember that every article which can make the head and feet comfortable and handsome, in all seasons of the year, can be had at his Store, two doors below the Post-office.

Very superior New York & Philadelphia Silk and Beaver HATS constantly on hand.
Gettysburg, Oct. 15.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 29.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,
LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.
April 10.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby notifies those who know themselves to be indebted to him over a year, that he is much in need of money, and respectfully requests such to make payment as soon as possible.
T. WARREN.
Oct. 1.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Just received, superior Fresh MACKEREL, N. E. CHEESE, LARD & SPERM OIL, G. A. & Fine SALT, at reduced prices, for sale by
J. W. STEVENSON.

A SHORT

FOR THE YEAR 1850

	Sunday	Monday
JANUARY	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
FEBRUARY	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25
MARCH	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25
APRIL	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
MAY	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
JUNE	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24
JULY	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
AUGUST	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
SEPT.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30
OCTOBER	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
NOVEMBER	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25
DEC.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30

Letter from Thomas S. Cooper.

The following is an extract of a letter from Thomas S. Cooper, (son of Thomas J. Cooper, Esq.) now in California, to George Shrook, Esq., of this place. It is dated San Francisco, October 20th, 1849:

We found this place. (San Francisco), generally speaking, nothing but tent houses made of canvass. We staid here a few days, and then sailed up the Sacramento river, bound for the gold mines, which are situated about 200 miles from San Francisco. We landed at Sacramento about the last of May, and left for the mines—arrived there June 2d, after a rough journey, over sandy plains, hills and valleys. Our company went to work in good earnest at digging in the earth for gold. We did not make an average of more than six or eight dollars a piece per day for a while, but we soon got up to it. Part of our company went back to San Francisco, to open business there, leaving three of us to mine. We stuck at it, and hit a lucky spot, and shelled out the gold fast. The last three weeks we spent in the mines, we made from \$32 to \$50 every day. The largest amount we three made in one day was three hundred dollars, being an average of one hundred, in beautiful gold, pure as if it had come from the mint in Philadelphia. The largest piece of gold I have seen weighed one hundred and sixteen ounces. I saw a friend that had seen a piece which weighed twenty-five pounds, being \$5,000—a very nice piece you will say. These are facts; but the general size of the gold when taken out, is from fifty cents to eight dollars, in the dry diggings; but on the river it is in smaller pieces, from six-and-a-quarter cents to one dollar. This is the prettiest gold that is found. The names of the rivers it is found in are Yuba, Sacramento, Feather, North Fork, South and middle Forks, besides numerous others on the Stockton route, with which I am not acquainted. I have seen the celebrated Sutter's Fort, so much wrote about in the accounts from California.—It is fast decaying, but the city of Sacramento will be built around it in the course of a few months.

Mining is a hard life to lead. Miners have to undergo hardships that a great many young men cannot withstand.—Many get sick, and then they see hard times—no friends or relatives to wait on the poor invalid, who perhaps is stretched out on the ground, as that is generally the only bed a miner has. A doctor charges sixteen dollars each visit, so that his money disappears rapidly. When I was at the mines, provisions were very high, Pork sold at \$150 per hundred pounds, molasses \$6 a gallon, potatoes \$1 per pound, one egg costs only \$1, a horse costs from \$150 to \$300.

A great many in the States, I have no doubt, read the accounts of the gold in California, and say, "Oh, if I was only there;" but I have seen hundreds of young men in the mines who have said, "If only I was back home, California might go for me." The only thing pleasant about mining is picking up the gold. We have to do our own cooking and washing, after working in the water nearly all the time. This is the reason so many get sick. I will now leave off writing about the mines and gold digging, by adding that digging is a dangerous business, and a great many will lose their lives, and many will be broke down in constitution. Almost all that make one or two thousand dollars at the mines, leave them, and go into business in some of the towns, which they find as profitable as gold digging. My opinion is that there is enough of gold here to last for twenty years, for men to make good wages.

Our company is now all in San Francisco, in business, and doing well. This city has changed a great deal. Instead of the canvass houses that were put up at first, we have weatherboarded tenements. Lumber sells here from \$250 to \$350 per thousand feet—carpenters get from \$12 to \$16 per day—so a house costs money. Lots sell from \$3,000 to \$5,000 each. Gold dust is the principal currency here, \$16 counted an ounce.—There is no paper money here. The money coined at the mint here is not very popular with the people.

The laws are strictly enforced—stealing in the mines is a hanging matter.—They give a man a trial by Judge and Jury, but do not show much chance.—A man is to be hung here in a few weeks for killing his companion and robbing his body of \$6,000 in gold dust.—People are generally very honest, and there is little robbing, though there are plenty of chances to do it. Gambling is carried on Sundays and week days, and thousands of dollars are lost and won every day; but I have reason to hope this will be put down in a few years.

There are four churches erected here, one Baptist, one Episcopalian, one Presbyterian, (a tent,) and one Methodist.

There are a great many ladies arriving here from the States, also from England, France, and almost all parts of the world. This will have a good tendency on society in general—will do a great deal towards the improvement of all classes of society, and do away gambling houses.

I have heard that there are some persons coming out here from Gettysburg. They will see hard times. For my part, I like California, and would advise young men to come; but they run great risks in coming, and will have to undergo many hardships before they arrive—and then they will just have made a start.

Miss Abiah M.—formerly of Edgartown, Mass., is at San Francisco, making \$25 per day by washing.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

Organization of the Senate.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1849.

After the Journal was read, Mr. BERRIEN rose and said he held in his hand a resolution which he should offer for future consideration, with a view to enable the Senate to proceed in the discharge of its executive duties. The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate is organized and ready to receive from him any communication in relation to matters within the sphere of their separate capacity.

Mr. CLAY rose and said, in resuming the seat which I occupy in this body, it has been my desire to take the lead upon no subject, and of no party, but to perform in the best manner I can the duties incident to my position. I should have offered a proposition similar to that which the honorable Senator from Georgia has presented, but from this disinclination on my part to appear to propose or take the lead in any matter.

Sir, I approve of that resolution, and I have arisen for the purpose of expressing my concurrence in it. Indeed, unless some other Senator desire it, I do not see any necessity for its postponement. I think it might be adopted now, for by so doing we can gain one or two days.

With respect to precedents upon this subject, I am unadvised, though I have no doubt they could be found. When the same state of things existed a few years ago in the House, it is well known that the Senate proceeded in the discharge of its executive duties. But, Sir, in the absence of all precedents in a case so rare and so much to be regretted—such as that which exists in the other branch of Congress—the importance of the case will supply the absence of precedents.

The only difficulty that occurred to my mind related to the deference and respect due to the other House. But a moment's reflection satisfied me that it was impossible that any member of that House could take umbrage or exception at our proceeding to discharge our executive duties. So far from it, I should think that directly the reverse of that sentiment would prevail; that it would be a matter of congratulation to them that, while they labored under an inability to perform their official functions, which they as well as we regretted, the other branches of the government could go on in the performance of their duties. It does not, therefore, appear to me that imputation can be made to this body of wanting in respect and deference to the other branch of the national legislature, and I am at a loss to comprehend any objections to this course on the part of the Senate.

The Senate, as is well known, occupies two relations to the House of Representatives—both a legislative and a judicial one; and a third relation, having no connexion with it—a relation to the executive department of the government. Now, Sir, though we are not able to cooperate with the House, it certainly forms no reason why we should not perform our duties as a component part of the Executive of the country. I need not say, Sir, what is well known to every representative of the country, that there must be a large mass of executive business to be attended to. At the commencement of a new administration it must necessarily be so. If we can proceed, then, to the consideration of executive business, so far from the House taking exception to our course, it ought to be pleased that we shall be enabled to go on with the public business when they shall be ready, unobstructed by any of those matters which fall exclusively within the relations of this body to the Executive.

These are the views which, I confess, early presented themselves to me, and I do not think any one will doubt the propriety of the course which the Senator from Georgia has presented to us. And I repeat, that I do not perceive the slightest objection to the immediate adoption of the resolution notifying the President of the fact that we are ready to proceed to such business, as we can gain two or three days by this course.

The Vice President said this resolution, according to the rules of the Senate, must lie upon the table one day, unless it be considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. Douglass hoped that, as it required unanimous consent, there would be no objection on the part of any Senator.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Berrien, Mason and Felch were appointed.

The Committee returned and Mr. Mason reported that they had performed their duty, and had received from the President an answer that he would communicate with the Senate on Monday.

On Monday the President sent a Message to the Senate on Executive business. It covered a copy of a treaty, which was read, but no action taken.

On Tuesday, the Senate proceeded to appoint Chairmen of the standing committees—which resulted as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Mr. King, of Alab.
Finance—Mr. Dickinson.
Commerce—Mr. Hamlin.
Manufactures—Mr. Sebastian.
Agriculture—Mr. Sturgeon.
Military Affairs—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi.
Militia—Mr. Houston.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Yulee.
Public Lands—Mr. Felch.
Private Land Claims—Mr. Downs.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Atchison.
Claims—Mr. Norris.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Walker.
Judiciary—Mr. Butler.
Post-office and Post Roads—Mr. Rusk.
Roads and Canals—Mr. Douglas.
Pensions—Mr. King.
District of Columbia—Mr. Mason.

Territories—Mr. Douglas.
Public Buildings—Mr. Hunter.
Expenses of Senate—Mr. Dodge, of Iowa.
Patents—Mr. Turney.
Retrenchment—Mr. Bradbury.
Library—Mr. Pearce.
Enrolled Bills—Mr. Rusk.
Engrossed Bills—Mr. Jones.
Printing—Mr. Doiland.

Mr. Pearce, of Md. is the only whig chairman of a committee. Mr. Benton has been read out of the party by the Democratic Senators, it appears, as they did not, in arranging the committees, put him at the head of any committee. If they offer to throw him overboard, they will be very likely to feel his claws.

The Parkman Murder at Boston.

The Coroner's Inquest in this case, after ten days' investigation, and taking testimony that occupies eighty pages of foot-caps, have returned their verdict. It is, in substance, that the parts of the body found had been identified and proved to be the remains of the body and the limbs of Dr. George Parkman, aged about sixty years; and that he came to his death by violence on the 23d day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock in the afternoon of that day, (about which time he entered alive, and in good health, into the Massachusetts Medical College building,) and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of November last, when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. John W. Webster, in said college building, and in which building the residue of said remains were afterwards discovered; that he was killed in said college building by a blow or blows, wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon to the jurors unknown, and by means not yet known to said jurors; and that said blow or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him, and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. John W. Webster, by whom he was killed.

The evidence is to be kept secret until the meeting of the Grand Jury, who will further investigate the matter, and report during the month of January next.

Riot at Sandusky, Ohio.—The Monk Mobbed.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th inst. publishes the following dispatch:

SANDUSKY, Dec. 12th.
"Our peaceful city, this evening, was the scene of a disgraceful riot. The celebrated Monk of La Trappe had announced a lecture on Priestcraft, &c., for to-night. Just as he was entering the hall, he was surrounded and seized by a band of Irish and others, dragged into the street, and severely beaten with bludgeons. He was eventually rescued by the Mayor and others. One or two others were injured, being taken for the Monk. It is reported that some pistols were fired.—No arrests."

Indian Murders.—For a week or two past a band of seventy-five or one hundred Indians have been in the vicinity of Koskonong Lake, in this county, hunting around the borders, and fishing in the waters of that beautiful lake. On Thursday afternoon last a few of them visited the village of Fort Atkinson, and indulged freely in the use of "fire water." Two of them, the following morning, had a quarrel about one mile west of the village, which resulted in the immediate death of one, and mortal injury of the other. Knives and tomahawks were the weapons used. Each of the combatants was horribly mutilated.

The body of the dead Indian was wrapped in blankets, and taken down the lake in a skiff, to the temporary headquarters of the band, the greatest solemnity and decorum being observed. The survivor was allowed to remain in the road, weltering in his blood, and uncared for. He had two frightful wounds in his breast, another near the groin, and one hand nearly severed from the wrist. Our informant saw him about 9 o'clock on Friday morning and expressed the opinion that he could live but a few hours.

Is not the man who sold the whiskey to these poor ignorant "children of the forest" justly chargeable with their murder?—Hattertown (Hills.) Chronicle.

A horrible accident occurred at the Lackawanna Print works, near Philadelphia, on Friday week. The clothes of Mr. Jacob Harper, one of the hands, were caught in the machinery, and he was drawn around a revolving shaft, making about 80 revolutions in a minute, his head and feet striking the ceiling and the joists of the second story with great violence at every revolution. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, when the skull of the unfortunate sufferer was found to be shockingly fractured, the right side of his head crushed and indented, his right shoulder dislocated and the left arm broken in several places. He was, of course, dead.

Opium Eating.—In conversation a few days ago with an apothecary of this city who does an extensive business, we were astonished to learn to what an immense extent the baneful and destructive practice of opium eating is indulged in this community; and were still more amazed when he informed us that the chief consumers of the poisonous narcotic are females.—Brooklyn Advertiser.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina, imposing a fine of \$1000 and twelve months' imprisonment upon any postmaster who shall knowingly deliver to any person any written or printed paper or picture, drawing or engraving, calculated to disturb the peace of the people in relation to the slave population thereof.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP HERMANN AT NEW YORK.

The long looked for steamship Hermann, which put into Halifax for coals, from being so detained by storms, arrived at New York at a late hour on Saturday afternoon week. She sailed from Bremen on the 15th ult., and from Southampton on the 29th ult. Her advice, of course, have been anticipated by the arrival of the Europa at Boston.

The Hermann brings the contract mails from England, France and Germany, and the letter bag from the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, which sailed from Cowes 17th Nov. for Lisbon.

Among her passengers we notice the names of Hon. A. J. Donelson, late U. S. Minister to Germany, and family, and Ladislav Ujhazy, ex-Civil Governor of the Hungarian fortress of Comorn. Mr. Ujhazy is a venerable and aged man, with long flowing beard and mustaches; he is accompanied by his two sons and his two daughters, and is the bearer of letters of introduction to Gen. Taylor, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, and the other public men in this country. The dress of this patriot is in the Magyar or semi-Oriental style, and several of the Hungarian officers, who have also come with him, are equipped in the beautiful and picturesque military costume of Hungary.

Another Hungarian of celebrity brought by the Hermann is Mademoiselle Apollonia Jagella, who is said to have served with great gallantry as Lieutenant in one of the Hungarian regiments of cavalry, during the late memorable struggle.

The Hermann's cargo is probably one of the most valuable ever brought to this country, the whole being valued at about \$800,000—nearly about \$15,000 freight. From Bremen the freight comprises 190 tons measurement goods, in about 1,000 cases and bales—the produce of German manufactories.

Nearly 50,000 letters passed through the New York Post-office on Wednesday and Thursday. The steamer Canada, for Europe, took out 32,000; the Ohio, for California, 14,500; the Crescent city, 1,000; the Cherokee, for California, 200; and the Great Western, for Bermuda, 700—in all, 48,400. The Ohio carried out 15,000 newspapers, and the Cherokee 1,000. A New York paper calculating the revenue upon those letters and newspapers, dispatched to California, says that at 40 cents each for letters, and three cents for newspapers, the total sea postage would amount to \$8,760. If to this we add the postage on the letters to Europe, averaging 30 cents each, we have \$16,280 as the amount of two days' revenue to the New York Post-office, from letters dispatched by mail steamers alone.

A Servile Conspiracy of some sort was lately detected in Prince George county, Md. The public patrol broke in upon a party of about 30 negroes, free and slave, gathered in a tent. They resisted, overpowered the patrol, and all made their escape save one, who was arrested. On searching the tent a number of loaded guns and pistols were found. This is the same neighborhood from which so many slaves have lately escaped, and in consequence of these developments a considerable excitement has been raised.

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania State Canal has been doing a largely profitable business during the fiscal year ending the 30th ult. The amount of tolls collected was \$196,769.24, and the expenses were \$32,427.79, which, after the payment of the annual interest on the cost of the work, leaves a surplus fund of \$95,124.61. The Canal runs from Easton to Bristol, Pa., and is the outlet of the Lehigh coal.

Suicide of a Clergyman.—The Rev. James H. Perkins, Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, committed suicide last Friday week, by jumping from the ferry boat into the river, while crossing. It was the impression that he was laboring under temporary insanity. He was much esteemed, and leaves an interesting family.

A man named T. Lunderbach was killed in Washington co, Pa., last week, in a pitched fight with Wm. Pollock. A blow of the fist struck him just under the ear, and broke his neck. Pollock immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

Hannah Crouse, the Ohio Giant Girl, is on a visit to Pittsburgh. Since her last visit to that city, this young giantess has increased over 100 pounds in weight, and now, although she is only 15 years old, her weight is 430 pounds.

Mill Burnt.—The mill of Elias Ely, Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, Pa., was burned, with 15,000 bushels wheat, on Monday week. Loss \$12,000.—insurance \$2,000.

A watchmaker in Liverpool has succeeded in drilling a hole through a sixpence edgeways. The diameter of the hole in the coin is the four-thousandth part of an inch in size, and barely sufficient to admit a fine hair.

Tobacco.—We see that Mr. John Smoke has married Miss Susan Ann Seger out West. Susan is not the first cigar that has been smoked.

A Communion for the Season.—What kind of keys are most in demand about Christmas? Why, tur keys, of course.

Few persons care to wake up in the night and feel a large spider crawling over their faces. Yet many will carry a favorite vice in their hearts without feeling the least alarm.

REMARKABLE MUTINY IN THE PACIFIC.

A report was recently originated by the Edgartown correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, stating that Capt. Hussey, of the ship Planter, of Nantucket, had deliberately and without any just cause, shot one of his crew. The following facts in relation to the affair, said to be from a reliable source, are given by the New Bedford Mercury.

In June last, while cruising in the vicinity of the King's Mill Group of Islands, the crew of the Planter, led on by a few desperate fellows, refused duty, alleging as a cause that the ship had cruised long enough, and should go into port. Capt. Hussey refused to comply with the demands of the crew, whereupon they armed themselves with knives, hand-spikes, boarding knives, &c., and threatened the lives of the captain and officers, unless their demands were immediately complied with. Capt. H. endeavored to reason with them, and upon going forward to do so, was met at the try works and forced back. After several ineffectual attempts to induce the crew to return to their duty, and finding that they had determined to force the captain to return to port or take possession of the ship, Capt. H. ordered the ship's muskets to be brought upon deck, and loaded with ball cartridges. He then addressed his crew, stating his determination to maintain his authority at the cost of life, and gave them half an hour to consider the matter and make up their minds whether they would return to duty.

At the expiration of the time he again addressed them, and finding they still persisted in their mutinous intentions, he very coolly and resolutely informed them that he had determined upon the course for him to pursue—that he was a good shot, and that the first man who, on being commanded by him, should refuse to obey, he would be shot dead upon the spot. He then took up a tried musket, and calling one of the ringleaders by name, ordered him to come aft; the only answer to which was a defiance. Capt. H. then levelled his gun and fired. The ball entered the temple of the mutineer, and passed out the opposite side of the head, and he fell dead upon deck.—The same course was then pursued with another of the ringleaders, who, with the remainder of the crew, preferred returning to their duty to being shot at—and the ship continued on her cruise.

A Female Miner.—The only white woman I have seen in the mines is the wife of a Frenchman, who came here from Calcutta. She dresses in trowsers, and wears a thin hat and red shirt, as most of the miners do, and her hair being cut short, is not suspected of being a woman, probably by one tenth of the persons who see her. The first time I saw her, I was digging in a hole in the Mokelmay, a few feet from where she and her husband were working in a rocker. I noticed her feminine look and thoughtful expression of countenance and intonation it to a young man who was working near me. He informed me that what I supposed to be a remarkable handsome young man was a woman; that she was the wife of the man at work with her, that her husband was once a wealthy merchant in Calcutta, and that the wife had been accustomed to ease and luxury.

Failing in business and becoming poor, the husband determined to dig a fortune out of the earth in California, and the wife true to her companion, only consented, when he promised she should accompany him. I have seen her at work with the pick and the spade early and late—there is ever a thoughtful expression on her countenance, but she never seems discouraged; yet the unfortunate pair have had the worst of luck, not having dug gold enough to pay their living. This is one of the most romantic incidents that a life in the gold diggings of California from time to time develops.—Boston Times.

A Brutal Ruffian.—A fellow named Welch was tried at Sandy Hill, N. Y., last week for manslaughter in the fourth degree, for killing his wife, and convicted. It appeared that the prisoner with his wife and child (a babe 14 months old) were coming home in a one horse wagon—that the prisoner was drunk and ran his horse violently down several hills; and upon his wife trying to stop him commenced whipping the horse—that he drove furiously about a mile and a half, when the box was thrown off, and the wife and child precipitated to the ground, breaking the wife's leg so badly that the bone protruded several inches through the flesh. This produced lockjaw, and the premature birth of a child, from which she died. The brute manifested stoical indifference and was sent to the State Prison for two years, the extent of punishment allowed by law.

Singular Case of Trance.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that a Mrs. Smith, of that place, apparently died about five days ago, but the body is still warm, and exhibits no appearance of decay. We never hear of such a thing without thinking of the case of Mr. Tennant, of Monmouth county, in this State, many years ago. He laid in a state of trance for weeks, but afterwards revived, and lived several years. He published an interesting account of his sensations during the time.—Trenton (N.J.) Gaz.

Model Artists still flourish in New York, there being no law, it is said, to reach them. Queer city where no laws can reach public indecencies.

Delegate from Oregon in a Fix.—S. R. Thurston, who was elected Delegate from Oregon recently, over four other candidates, according to the Boston Post, lost his trunk in crossing the Isthmus, with his clothes, credentials, and papers.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, December 24, 1849.

—We are requested to state that the Stores in this place will be closed to-morrow, (Christmas.)

—The communication in another part of the paper, on the "Birth of Christ," is from the pen of quite a young female, in the country, and is among her first productions.

—A distressing accident took place at Mr. Wm. B. Mullen's paper-mill, six miles this side of Carlisle, on Saturday week. His youngest son, aged about 12 years, while tending the rafter cutter, had his right hand caught by the knife, revolving very fast, and three fingers and the first joint of his thumb completely severed from his hand, mangling the flesh very much.

—A child, between 4 and 5 years old, was burnt to death at Norfolk on Friday, by setting fire to its clothes while playing with lucifer matches. It had been left alone only five minutes.

—The Senate of Ohio still remains unorganized, although it commenced its attempts to organize on the 3d. The Hamilton county Senator causes the difficulty. The Whigs wish both those claiming the seat to be left out until the organization, and a proper decision made. The Speaker *pro tem.* recognizes the Locofoco claimant, and the whole body of the Whigs refuse to vote for Speaker under such circumstances.

—Col. Fremont has declined the office of Commissioner to run the boundary line between the U. States and Mexico, to which he had been appointed by the President.

—The Phoenix Bank, in West Rhode Island, was robbed last night week, of upwards of \$15,000, in 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 dollar notes. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the robbers. The Bank will immediately call in its circulation.

—The Monongahela river at Pittsburg rose 18 1/2 feet on Monday last, and much damage was done to property along the shore.

—The personal controversy upon the floor of the House of Representatives, between Messrs. Duer and Bayly, led to a correspondence, in which mutual acknowledgments were made, and the whole matter amicably arranged.

—A man, named Cuttings, was arrested on Wednesday in the vicinity of Hancock, and lodged in the jail of Washington county, says the Hagerstown Herald of Freedom, charged with the murder of George Johnson, formerly of Easton, Pa. Johnson was murdered on the 2d of June last, a short distance above Dam No. 6, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in that county. When found his head was literally mashed into pieces and life totally extinct. The grand jury found a bill against Cuttings before its dismissal.

—While crowds are losing time, money, health and life in the search of gold, certain individuals are reaping almost abundant harvest. The Boston Post says that less than a year ago a brig laden with lumber sailed out of Boston harbor. Vessel and cargo complete cost 15,000. For this adventure the owners have already received \$56,000 in gold—they expect to receive about \$15,000 more—and they still have the vessel and equipment at anchor at San Francisco.

—The Rev. Mr. Tustin, of Hagerstown, has received a call from a Southern Church for a few months, which at first he declined. His congregation, however, on account of his impaired health, urged him to accept it until the 1st of April.

—John Keitley, the man who was injured by falling from a scaffold at the Railroad Depot at Chambersburg, died on Wednesday last from the injuries then received.

—Two inquests were held by the Coroner of Delaware county, Pa., within a few days, in both of which cases verdicts were returned of "death from intemperance and exposure." Empty flasks of liquor were found near them. One was a colored woman, aged 30, the other a man named Patrick Grant, a resident of West Chester.

—Something Wrong.—Mr. Barnum has offered Jenny Lind \$200,000 to come to this country and perform for him two hundred nights, besides paying her expenses and those of her companions, financier and two servants, on their outward journey, and during her engagement here. Now there is something wrong in this—that a singer should make \$1,000 a night, and all expenses paid, while a poor girl, in every way as deserving, has to work day and night, till the eyes grow dim, and the heart grows sick, and then can scarcely keep soul and body together.—There is wrong in this, a foul wrong, a wrong to your leggedard neighbor, a wrong to your suffering sister; and yet are we enabled for this wrong—you who, because it might be fashionable, would give your dollar or two dollars to hear this woman sing. On those who have wealth hangs a heavy responsibility, and while want and suffering go unrelieved, we believe that every fashionable idly and frivolity is treasured up against the day of wrath. We to those who give their hundreds of dollars for an opera box during the winter, and starve their seamstresses and turn the beggars from their doors! We to those who would pour their thousands into the full purse of a singer, and at the same time let their brother and their sister go cold, or hungry, or sick!—LITERARY AMERICAN.

—Commendable Act.—A suit was lately brought before Justice Chambers, at Louisville, Ky., in which the defendant was a poor widow woman, whose efforts had been leveled on to satisfy a claim for rent. A jury was called to try the right of property. Under the circumstances they were compelled to find against her. But, with true Kentucky liberality, they immediately raised the money by contribution among themselves, and paid the debt.